

## 311 VOTES, SAYS HANNA.

HE GIVES BRYAN 78 VOTES AND SAYS 22 ARE DOUBTFUL.

Tennessee and North Carolina Are Placed in the Republican Column—The National Chairman Also Issues an Address—The Final Estimates of Other Leaders.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Although today really ended the Presidential campaign of 1896, so far as the national committees are concerned, the Republican and Democratic headquarters will be open on Monday. This, however, was the last day of the campaign. There will be a few skirmishes here and there to-morrow, and isolated spots of political enthusiasm on Monday, but by common consent the heavy work of the campaign closed Saturday night. Sunday will afford a breathing spell, while Monday the lines will be strengthened in weak places.

Chairman Hanna for the Republicans gave orders to wind up the affairs of the committee as soon as possible. He then issued a ringing call to arms, which is as follows:

"REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,"

"CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 31."

"The earnest support which the loyal citizens of the United States, irrespective of former political affiliations, have rendered the Republican party and the cause of sound money in the campaign about to end, justify an expression from those who have been called upon to conduct it."

"No campaign since the war of the rebellion has presented such grave responsibilities to those entrusted to the elective franchise. The dangerous principles enunciated by the Chicago platform, which proposes not only a debasement of the currency, but the destruction of the highest judicial authority of the land, have justified good citizens, irrespective of past party preferences, in uniting to rebuke those who would thus endanger the very foundation of our national organization."

"Abandoning the time-honored principles of a strict construction of the Constitution, the supporters of that platform propose a system which endangers the very life of the Constitution and of the nation itself. The proper enforcement of law, recognition of the highest tribunal of the land, the maintenance of the high and unvarying standard of our most sacred exchange, the payment of obligations, public and private, in a currency equal to that contemplated when they were made, are all repudiated and denounced, both by that platform and the candidate placed upon it."

"Their appeals to prejudice, to selfishness, and to passion, in efforts to array the employed against his employer and the laborer against that which furnishes him the desired labor, have led good citizens, without respect to party lines, and thoughtful workmen, irrespective of the class of their employment, to array themselves against the platform which would endanger government and property rights and the employment which they guarantee."

"It is gratifying to know that the two classes of citizens to whom these appeals have been most strongly directed, the farmers, and the workmen of the great manufacturing plants, have repudiated the imputations which have been placed upon them by the assumption that they desire to deal falsely with those with whom they have business relations or the people of the nation. The proposition that the farmer may repudiate a portion of his obligations by the coinage of a dollar worth but half that which he is bound to pay, has been as indignantly rejected as has that which assumes that the workman had principles which he was ashamed to avow, and which are dangerous to the peace of the nation. The development of the closing week of the campaign leaves no doubt that the judgment of an overwhelming majority of the people of the nation is against the platform and candidate of repudiation and national dishonor. It now remains for the voters to register at the polls their answer to the attempts to excite passion, prejudice, and selfishness, and to elect a few who are willing to destroy national honor and endanger national existence for their personal ambitions and individual profit. Good citizens in every section and of every party have united in publicly expressing themselves upon this subject, and the issue now is to do so in such a manner as will forever put to an end further attempts in this line."

"There is but one way of doing this, and that is at the polls. While each man has his special field in the preliminary work of the campaign, the duty of election day is common to all. No man, however much he may be engaged in other duties, can neglect his personal duty at the polls, and no citizen, however humble or devoted to employment or business, should fail to exercise his privilege and duty on election day. It is not merely a privilege, but a duty. While it is the duty of every good citizen to be at the polls on all occasions, that duty was never more serious or important than now. Sound arguments and expressions of loyalty count for nothing unless those who offer them, or are convinced by them, exercise that universal privilege of participating in the election of the government by voting on election day."

"It is hoped, therefore, that all good citizens will join hands on Tuesday in maintaining the honor of the nation by registering their ballots in favor of that candidate who has been honored by the support of loyal men of all parties, William McKinley. The issue is between two men and two platforms, the one representing national honor, good government, sound money and sound principles; the other standing for doctrines dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the nation, and promising only a system which must debase the currency, destroy business, and end employment."

"It is, as has been recently said by Major McKinley himself, 'a time when the voice of the partisan is hushed in the chorus of patriotism which sounds from one end of the country to the other.' Let every loyal citizen take this thought to the polls with him on election day, and the country will be saved from the danger which confronts it, and saved by that same loyal devotion which obliterated party lines in defense of the nation on an occasion of equal but not greater peril."

M. A. HANNA.

After this Mr. Hanna gave his last estimate of the probable result on Tuesday. He prefaced this final estimate by saying:

"I am confident that the strength of McKinley and Hobart in the electoral college as a result of next Tuesday's election will not be less than 311 votes. This estimate is made up on figures just received from the chairman of State party committees. The result of final tally taken in such a careful manner as to give them the highest credence."

"These polls indicate that the vote by States will be as follows:

McKinley, 311; Bryan, 18; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 15; Iowa, 13; Kentucky, 13; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 13; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; Nebraska, 8; North Carolina, 10; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 12; Vermont, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12; Wyoming, 3. Total, 311."

"Probably Safe—Kansas, 10; Virginia, 12; Washington, 4. Total, 36."

"Doubtful—Missouri, 17; Texas, 10. Total, 27."

"Bryan—Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 6; Montana, 3; Nevada, 3; South Carolina, 9; Utah, 3; Idaho, 3. Total, 78."

Vice-Chairman Henry C. Payne, who has been through many a battle, issued the following final statement: "The result of the election will be the visit of Mr. Bryan to Chicago this week."

He has done nothing more than intensify the feeling in this city. It has made his followers a little more boisterous and noisy. On the other hand, it has stimulated the friends of the greater activity, and it was all that was necessary to make it absolutely certain that all the votes in Cook county will be brought to the polls. The deep feeling in business and financial circles has been greatly intensified by the Bryan demonstration this week, and the good effect of this visit to Chicago will be felt not only locally, but throughout the entire Northwest, as it brings to the attention of the conservative people of the country the necessity for renewed exertions in every State to the end that the Bryan heresy may be snuffed under on Nov. 3.

Mr. Hanna believes that this result will be accomplished and the great central Western States will show that they are as solidly in favor of maintaining the national honor and credit as their sister States of the East. We await the contest of Tuesday with the utmost confidence in the result.

## MIGHTY LITTLE BETTING.

CHEMICAL BANK WOULDN'T HOLD THE \$300,000 STAKES.

Stratton Can Find It on Monday If He Wants It—Bryan Men Demanded 4 to 1 and 5 to 1 Last Night—Queer Bet That Some of the Bryan Men Did Venture On.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was crowded last night with curious persons anxious to see a lot of money put up on the result of the election. Saturday night, before election day is usually considered betting night, and the Fifth Avenue is the favorite resort for the election bettors at that time.

Every reference to "odds" and bets was the signal for the gathering of a crowd in the corridors, and the hotel detective and an assistant pressed into service, for the occasion were kept very busy dispersing these groups before they could grow into mobs.

Col. Swords, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican National Committee, was present with a bookie to wager, but there was little Bryan money in sight, and those who had it wanted 4 to 1, and 5 to 1.

A few bets of this sort were placed. H. C. Cook of 44 Broad street bet \$500 to \$100 four times on the general result, and F. H. Brooks of 7 Wall street placed \$4,500 against \$1,000 on McKinley.

Mr. Brooks placed \$2,000 even that McKinley will carry both Illinois and Indiana, and \$2,000 even that his plurality in this State will be 150,000 or better.

Col. Swords made two small bets: \$100 to \$1,000 that McKinley will not get 150 electoral votes, and \$100 to \$200 that McKinley's plurality in this city will be 50,000 or more. Capt. Joseph H. Dickey of Newburgh bet \$200 even with "Doc" Middleton that McKinley will have at least 200,000 plurality in the State.

National Committee Chairman Nathan B. Scott said yesterday that the Chemical National Bank was unwilling to act as stakeholder and hold the \$300,000 put up to cover the \$100,000 offered on Bryan by Miner W. R. Stratton of Colorado Springs. It was said that Mr. Stratton wanted the \$300,000 sent on to Colorado.

Mr. Scott said this was not so, and that "old man Stratton is a game," and does not want to back out. He said that the syndicate which has the \$300,000 will probably find a stakeholder to-morrow.

THE CROWDS AT CANTON.

Major McKinley Has Made 214 Speeches.

CANTON, Oct. 31.—With the falling of twilight this evening practically ends the demonstrative features of the most remarkable political campaign in the history of the United States and of the world. Canton, which has been the Republican mecca, has figured more prominently in this campaign than any other place in the country. Pilgrimages have been made by men and women from every walk of life and from all quarters of the country.

The actual campaign has been of 122 days' duration. It has not been so long since the formal opening, but the people did not wait for formalities to say when and where the campaign should be opened. The masses opened it themselves, and that, too, in the same hour that Major McKinley was named as the Republican standard bearer. Eliminating Sundays, there have been 122 days of the campaign. In that time Major McKinley has made 214 speeches, an average of more than two a day. He reached the maximum when on Saturday, Sept. 24, he spoke twenty-one times. Nearly every one of these speeches has been made either from the front porch of his modest home in North Market street, or from a temporary stand at the corner of his doorway. A very few have been made in halls, when weather was too inclement for outdoor assemblies. Each of these speeches was in response to an introductory speech by the spokesman for the visiting delegation—many times in response to two, three, and even as such introductory introductions, for the delegations have far exceeded the number of speeches. On many days visitors came faster than they could be assembled on the lawn.

The aggregate number of people addressed is difficult to estimate. Some have placed it at 1,000,000, some higher and some lower.

The ballot which nominated Major McKinley at St. Louis on June 18 had not been counted before a crowd was surging about his house and demanding a speech. It was composed of the speech of Canton, fully 50,000 of them, who in response to the signal on the town's bell had rushed to the house. Forty-five minutes later 2,000 came on a special train from Alliance, twenty miles east in this country. Soon afterward another crowd of 2,000 or more came from Massillon and was joined here by 4,000 from Canton. The train was met by Mr. Carrington, Osnaburg, and Minerva, as well as 100 from Niles, the birthplace of Major McKinley. The next day the delegations began to arrive, and they have kept coming ever since.

HERE IS JONES'S ESTIMATE.

Bryan, He Says, Will Have 250 Electoral Votes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The last appeal and warning to voters, together with an estimate of the Bryan vote in the electoral college, was issued today by Senator Jones on behalf of the Populic National Committee as follows:

"The great struggle to right the wrong of 1873 has been won. The only work remaining to be done is to see that the people have the opportunity to vote as they see fit, and to elect a President who will be content to do as they will."

"I urge all lovers of the country and our institutions to exert themselves as they never have before in this holy cause. Watch the polling places, scrutinize every vote at the polls, and see to it that the law shall not be violated. This committee has offered a reward of \$500 for evidence necessary to convict any one guilty of bribery or attempting to bribe any voter to vote or to refrain from voting; also a reward of \$500 for evidence to convict any one of coercing, attempting to coerce, intimidating or attempting to intimidate any voter. Mr. Hearst of the New York Journal, with the patriotism and liberality which has characterized him throughout this struggle, has offered an additional reward of \$1,000 for the same purpose. These rewards will result in the detection of any attempt to corrupt or coerce the voters, and the defeat of the Republican conspiracy to steal the election."

"I have received from the Chairman of each of our State committees full estimates of the standing of voters in each State, and am confident that Mr. Bryan's election is assured by a very large majority. He will carry the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, with their total of 225 electoral votes."

"In the following States I look upon Mr. Bryan's chances as the best: Delaware, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin—a total of 75 electoral votes. There are other States I regard as doubtful."

JAMES K. JONES.

## AN AVALANCHE ON TUESDAY.

Chairman Babcock Says It Will Carry Bryan—Chairman Butler's Rainbow Party.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee today made public a final statement of the work of the campaign and its probable results. In the course of it he says that his committee has received the different Congress districts more than twenty-five million copies of authentic documents to elucidate the pending questions of the campaign. This work of education has been supplemented by the National Committee. Mr. Babcock continued:

"The figures and data I have given," Mr. Babcock says, "are based upon polls and the best information it is possible to obtain, but I believe they foreshadow but faintly the crushing defeat that awaits the Bryan forces. It is a political avalanche is impending over the country; howling compared to which the cyclone of 1894, which wiped out the Democracy and sent its ragged remnants to seek the protection of the Populists, was an autumn squall."

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania reached Washington at noon, and expects to leave this evening for his home in Beaver. His visit to Washington has no political significance, and, as customary, he declined to discuss politics further than to confirm the prediction he made several weeks ago. This afternoon he spent some time at Republican headquarters in conference with Messrs. Babcock and Appleby.

Chairman Butler of the Populist Committee said today:

"Bryan will carry every State west of the Mississippi, with possibly the exception of Iowa; every State south of the Ohio and the Potomac, and, in addition, the States of Maryland, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois. Even the State of Ohio is traveling in the balance, and Iowa is leaning strongly to Bryan."

Supporting his claim that Bryan will be elected by a handsome majority, Senator Butler asserted that the silver Republican vote would largely exceed that of the gold Democrats, and would give Bryan not only a good majority in the electoral college, but a big majority of the popular vote.

DASH INTO INDIANA.

The Chicago Republican Club to Make a Flying Excursion There.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—To-morrow the Chicago Republican Club will start on an evangelizing tour through Indiana in the interests of sound money and protection. The club will leave by train on the Lake Shore road at 4:30 o'clock.

Three hundred men from Chicago are already practically assured. They are all members of the club, and have the spirit that has distinguished this organization among all others since it was founded. At the McKinley Club of that place will join the pilgrims, and will swell their number by 300 or 400. Short stops will be made at Chesterton and Otis in order that the inhabitants of those places may see how things are done in the campaigning line by a Chicago club. The final stop will be at La Porte, where the travelers will be the guests of La Porte McKinley Club.

Elaborate preparations have been made to make this trip the most successful in the club's history. The route over which they will pass is the most beautiful in the State. They will be escorted by a band of music, and will be met by a large number of people equipped with all kinds of fireworks, and their presence will undoubtedly be known to all the inhabitants of that region.

Three historic flags will be carried and guarded with all possible care on the trip. They are a flag that President James carried over the side of a flag that needed the Governor's procession at the time of the opening of the World's Fair, and one other that has been so long in the possession of Republican clubs that it has come to be regarded as a relic of every campaign.

The Chicago Tribune band and the La Porte quartet will also be present. Robert C. Givins, the President of the club, and Col. T. W. McWhorter will be the speakers for the club, and the National Committee will also furnish orators.

ANARCHY'S HUNGRY YELL.

Evoked by Fitzgerald's Populic Prophecy of War and Bloodshed.

There was a characteristic close last night to the dismal Populic campaign in Brooklyn. Arrangements had been made for a grand final rally of the Bryan forces at the Academy of Music, but the presence of a big band of music, and the fact that the crowd failed to attract even a fair-sized audience. At no time during the evening was the Academy more than half filled and there were not more than fifty or sixty people on the stage, which usually on such occasions accommodates 500 or 600. It was the most depressing front of the entire campaign in Brooklyn, and the few managers of the Bryan cause who were bold enough to make their appearance on the platform looked with blank amazement at the almost deserted galleries and the rows of empty seats on the main floor. Col. James D. Bell presided.

He hadn't a word to say in defense of the Chicago regulators, and by way of apology for his silence on this point, remarked that he wasn't a chattering parrot. John E. Fitzgerald of Boston led off in the oratory, and some of his outbursts drew fierce plaudits from the Altkeld-Debs element in the slim audience. Cheers were given in response to his denunciation of "the unrighteous war of the classes against the masses," and his reference to William Jennings Bryan as "a phenomenal man."

It was this sentiment, however, which drew out the unmistakable sharp anarchic yell:

"This is a revolution. It is going to be a peaceful revolution, for we have peace. But if it should come to this, we would be content to die for the soldiers? But we have them 10 to 1."

This remark of the Boston Congressman followed directly a reference to the French revolution. He closed his harangue by calling for the extinction of the "human spiders," and declaring that the great West and South were in the movement to stay.

Edward M. Grant, the defeated candidate in last year's Majority election, also spoke.

STATE CAMPAIGN OVER.

Managers Going Home to Vote and Coming Back to Get the News.

Thomas C. Platt will go to Oswego this morning. He will vote there early Tuesday morning, and will return to the election returns of the New York State Committee in the morning. An offer was made to Mr. Platt to put a private telegraph wire in his apartment at the hotel so that he might receive the returns there. He rejected the offer, saying:

"This is one of the years when I would care to receive the returns in the privacy of my chamber. I want to be out rejoicing over them with other Republicans."

Executive Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee leaves for Newburgh to-day to remain till election night. The campaign for the Republican State Committee is over. All of the rooms which have been occupied by it in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, excepting that which it uses all the year, and the adjoining apartment, which is to be kept for a few days, were abandoned last evening. Chairman Charles W. Hackett will remain on deck till to-morrow afternoon, when he will go to Utica to vote.

## ALL EUROPE WATCHING US.

THE DEEPEST INTEREST FEELT IN OUR NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

The Old World Wants to Know if Anarchy, with Its Avowed Purpose of Trampling Our Supreme Court Under Foot, Is to Triumph Over Law and Order—That Is the Most Vital Issue in Foreign Eyes, for the Same Issue May Trample Europe—Genius Sympathy Expressed for Us in This Battle—Bryan's Triumph Would Cause an Immediate Panic in All the Great Markets.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Even in the most exciting days of the civil war Europe did not watch the affairs of the American republic with greater interest than she does at the present moment. The struggle of a generation ago did not particularly concern the old world except as a terrible spectacle. Now it has suddenly come to be realized that the issues at stake in the United States campaign are precisely the issues which threaten, sooner or later, to confront the people of England, France, Germany, and other countries. It is remarkable that within scarcely more than a few hours Englishmen have appreciated the importance to society and to mankind of next Tuesday's decision of the American people. I have embarrassing evidence that they understand it now. It is only by looking the doors and refusing all comes that I am able to get an opportunity to write this dispatch, and I learn that many Americans resident in London are having a similar experience.

The public interest here is now based upon the broader socialistic issues of the campaign. The tariff long ago ceased to figure in public estimation. England to-day does not care a rap what happens to the American tariff. Moreover, what is still more significant, only those directly concerned are any longer showing much interest in the free-silver issue. The question put to me every hour of the day now is, "What are the American people going to do with a party which proposes to destroy the authority of the Supreme Court?"

The question is always asked in a spirit which shows recognition of a danger not to the American republic merely, but to society at large. It is frequently accompanied by expressions of fear that the people of the United States may be blinded by smaller and more technical issues and fail to recognize the great and fundamental danger. This has been said to me repeatedly within a few days:

"Why have the Republican leaders almost ignored the threats of sedition and anarchy in the Bryan platform? There could be no possible doubt of the result of the election if these had been clearly pointed out, while it is easy to understand that the masses might be led astray in discussing difficult currency problems."

There is a popular misapprehension in this country upon this point. There has been little said in the vast amount of matter sent to the English press from the United States within the past few weeks about any feature of the campaign except the issue between gold and silver. The impression naturally has been created that more fundamental issues have been ignored.

It is a privilege to be able to record the fact that more genuine sympathy has been manifested within the past two or three days in this country with the American people in their struggle against the forces of Anarchy than I have seen in nearly five years' residence here. I have never more than once questioned the sincerity of English expressions of fraternal or cousinly feeling in times of crisis between the two countries, but recent Englishmen are not of two minds in this matter. One said to me to-day with the warmest emphasis:

"I haven't liked America in some things. I don't like her action in the Venezuela case. But if America will destroy next week this Goliath of Anarchy I'll cry 'God bless her,' and salute the Stars and Stripes with the same affection as the union Jack."

The English people are in a complete fog regarding the actual situation in the United States. The newspapers print a vast quantity of special and routine dispatches daily, but they have been hopelessly confusing and contradictory all the week. Mr. Moreton Frewen's long letter to the Times might have done more harm if he was not completely discredited with English readers. The comments upon it have been more contemptuous than otherwise. An attempt to analyze the contributions of the regular and special correspondents of the London newspapers in America creates the impression that a well-informed observer in London is much better able to form a calm and correct judgment of the situation than any one in either New York or Chicago. The Standard and News correspondents have steadfastly held that Major McKinley's election is assured. The Chronicle man, who is in Chicago, has been wobbly, with to-day's estimate qualifiedly in favor of McKinley. The Telegraph man expresses no opinion. Mr. Sunley in the Times a fortnight ago entertained no doubt of McKinley's election, but his mid-week dispatches created the impression that he was more than doubtful of this result. To-day he is inclined to accept Mr. Dewey's view that Republican success is assured. One or two of the smaller newspapers speak encouragingly of Mr. Bryan's chances, so that the English public is in the dark as to what to believe.

Tremendous financial issues hang upon the result in London and in all the continental markets. The London Exchange shares New York's confidence in Republican success, but business is almost paralyzed. There can be little done in American securities in this market until the result of the vote is known, but the effect of the suspense is by no means confined to transatlantic stocks.

There is no politics whatever involved in the conviction in London financial circles that Mr. Bryan's election would cause an immediate panic in the markets throughout the world. European bourses are far too sensitive at the present moment to be able to withstand the disturbance such an event would create.

While Folks Shout for "Sound Money!" You'll Better Look Out for Sound Thrust and Lungy by your own cough or cold at once with Hiler's Expectoration—Ad.

## KILLED IN A POLITICAL RIOT.

Clash Between Populists and Sound-Money Democrats in Mount Sterling, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 31.—Jim Biggers, a farmer was killed, West Winkler, merchant, mortally shot, and numerous others were injured in a riot at Mount Sterling this afternoon between silver Democrats on one side and sound-money Democrats and Republicans on the other.

Senator William Lindsey and ex-Comptroller of the Treasury Milton J. Durham were to speak for the gold cause, while the silver men had secured Allen O. Myers of Cincinnati and Congressman Logan of Tennessee. Because the gold men beat them in securing the Court House, the silver men erected their stand opposite the Court House, and began the fighting a half hour earlier than the time set for the sound-money speaking, so that the latter could not get into the Court House through their crowd. The drums used in the parade had been given to some negro boys after taken the platform, and began some distance away from the crowd, began to beat the drums. This made the silver men angry, and a number of them, thinking that they had been up to making the noise to attract attention from the silver platform, after the boys, knocked them down, bursting their heads against the instruments. This crowd of silverites was by Bud Cockrell, and the number of gold men and Republicans present resented the act. Biggers approached West Winkler, a Republican, slap him in the face. Winkler drew his knife, which was silent for dozens of knives and pistols to be flashed in the air, and the silverites rushed toward the arms and the chest. Anderson was cut, as were many others, including Sheriff Stockfield, who was trying to quell the disturbance. Such a howl was set up after the affair by silver men that Judge Durham did not attempt to speak. Judge Lindsey failed to arrive.

BRYAN HOODLUMS IN BROOKLYN.

They Haul McKinley in Effigy from a Telegraph Pole.

The ruffianly element which Bryanism has aroused manifested itself last night in Brooklyn by the hanging of an effigy of McKinley. The effigy was strung up from a telegraph pole opposite a tall tenement house at 447 Union street. One end of the guy wire to which it was attached was fastened to the pole and the other to the fire escape on the house. The figure dangled over thirty feet in the air, and on the back of the effigy was this inscription in large black letters:

McKINLEY IN THE SOUT.

Within a few minutes after the effigy appeared a mob of 500 or 600 persons thronged the sidewalks and hooted and yelled. A policeman of the Bergen street station, single-handed, tackled the hoodlums, and in a few moments the figure dangled over thirty feet in the air, and on the back of the effigy was this inscription in large black letters:

McKINLEY IN THE SOUT.

He plucked carried the effigy through the hoodlums, cursing crowd to a vacant lot adjoining and made a bonfire of it. The trouble was all over when a patrol wagon with a dozen officers cleared the scene, and Capt. Campbell complimented the policeman on the coolness and prompt he had exhibited.

CHICAGO ON ELECTION DAY.

The Mayor and Chief of Police Determined to Preserve Order.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Mayor Swift and Chief of Police Hadenbeck are determined to preserve order in Chicago on election day. The Mayor issued a general proclamation to-day calling attention to the State law requiring all saloons to be closed while the polls are open on election day, and calling upon the police to enforce it. Chief of Police Hadenbeck followed with an unconditional notice to saloon keepers to close their places. Later in the day a general order covering the police arrangements for election day was issued.

The proclamation and notice to liquor dealers were sent out after a conference between the Mayor and Chief Hadenbeck.

The Mayor's notice will be posted throughout the city, while that of the Chief will be served upon the saloon keepers in person by policemen detailed for that duty. On Tuesday night will be a special detail of policemen in every district to enforce order and prosecute all violations of the law in that respect.

THE WORKMEN STRAY.

Chicago Wage Earners Make a Rush for Some Chicago Bryantes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Considerable excitement was caused shortly after 10 o'clock this morning at La Salle and Madison streets, when a crowd of ex-convicts restored to citizenship by the Governor to-day, in all, nine men, who were familiar with the inside of penal institutions got the franchise again. The average for the week has been about nine a day.

A telegram from Washington, D. C., says that Reuben Chapman, a Jacksonville, Ill., negro, created there several days ago a sensation by obtaining money under false pretences, has been released because of a telegram saying that Gov. Altgeld is too busy to issue regulation papers until after Tuesday.

Bryan Tour Hits Upland.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—All the bells engaged for Bryan to speak in have not yet been paid for, and the committee is in a quandary to know what it will do about the matter. Some of the checks given by the committee have been found to be worthless. Every day men with bills advance upon the State and the Cook county Populic headquarters with claims for the varying amounts, which they want paid at once. Some of the bills are legitimate.

Cleveland May Go Back Hunting on Election Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—There are indications that the President contemplates a ducking trip in the near future, perhaps about election day, on a light house tender. Ducks are said to be numerous down the Potomac, and the Maryland season opens next Monday.

"Time is the measure of business as money is of war." If this quotation is true you will have both if you will only look at the trade mark of a W. & W. ad.

## FOR THE FLAG, ALL!

In Line, More Than 100,000 Men—A Million Cheered.

UPRISING FOR THE NATION'S HONOR.

No Mistaking the Welcome the Vast Sound-Money Army Got.

"Was a Greater Column in Numbers Than Marched on Either Day of the Great Review in Washington in 1865—And No City and No Time Ever Saw the Myriad of Flags That Blew Over It, Fluttered with It, or Faced It from the House Fronts for a Review—Seven Hours and a Half—Review Before Morton and Hobart, Stewart and Hewitt, and Others—Countless Interesting Incidents."

It was as if a storm cloud of patriotism had burst above the city to snow down its myriad flakes and gathered drifts through the air and over the cliff-like walls along the streets—sunlit flakes and masses that caught in every notch and crevice, and piled up on every ledge and croppings, and hung in gorgeous festoons from every pole and stretched line, and fell sprawling from every resting place with each passing breath of air. It was as if this cloudburst had filled the down-town streets with living tumultuous currents that frothed over with the bright white flakes poured out ceaselessly to unite in a roaring torrent that hurried away to the north through the Broadway canyon.

There was a shout for the honor of the flag that rose from a million throats and lasted the whole day long. It was a protest, backed by all the men that make New York the metropolis, against repudiation. It was a demonstration beyond question of the patriotism of the American people.

The sun rose from the mists into a cloudless sky and bathed the city with the soft and radiant air of an Indian summer day. Its rays fell upon such a display of the flag of the nation as had never been made before. Flags like autumn foliage on the mountains that border the Hudson—the brilliant foliage that precedes the white snow storm of Nov. 3—covered over the walls of the thoroughfare along which the procession was to pass and draped many a house that was even miles away from the line of march. There was a flag displayed for every family in the metropolis—perhaps more.

For months the people had looked in wonder at the waving bunting that had decorated Broadway. Yesterday they came to rather beneath the brilliant canopy, and added to the display a hundredfold. Already the street had been draped from the